

CONSERVATION  
Vital To Our Future Water Supply

The Water Conservation program is here to help:

- Get a **\$75 rebate** by replacing your old toilet with a new low flush toilet.
- Get your required pool drainage permit.

- Let us help you set your automatic watering timer.

- Get a **FREE** landscape audit.

Call 621-5480

.....

We're here to help!

You can contact the City of Fresno Water Division by phone, mail or e-mail.

PHONE

Water Division **621-5300**  
Water Quality **621-5365**  
Water Conservation **621-5480**

MAIL

City of Fresno Water Division  
1910 E. University Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93703-2988

E-MAIL

information@water.fresno.gov  
www.fresno.gov

OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
PUBLIC DISCUSSION

The public is invited to discuss water quality and other water issues during monthly meetings held in the Water Division. For more information, contact us at 621-5305.

SPEAKER'S BUREAU  
& TOURS

Need a speaker for your school, community group, or service club about water issues?

Tours and classroom presentations are also available.

Call us at 621-5480.  
**621-CITY**

What's In This Report?

This Annual Water Quality Report, prepared in cooperation with the California Department of Health Services, provides important information about Fresno's water supply, water quality, and water delivery system. Test results for Fresno's 2006 Water Quality Monitoring Program are summarized on the tables inside this report. It is important to read the messages regarding various water quality issues from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and from your City of Fresno Water Division.

Facts About Drinking Water Standards

Under the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services were charged with the responsibility of setting and implementing safe drinking water standards. Congress reauthorized this act in 1996. One hundred compounds are now regulated; another 48 are subject to monitoring. Fortunately, only a small number have ever been detected in Fresno's water supply.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

California Drinking Water Source Assessment  
And Protection Program

The City of Fresno Water Division and the California Department of Health Services, CaDHS, has recently completed the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program for water wells operated by the Fresno Water Division. The complete report is available for viewing at the Water Division or the Fresno CaDHS office. Please contact the Water Division at 621-5300 or CaDHS at 447-3300 if you are interested in more information regarding this report.

The City operates approximately 260 wells throughout Fresno's 115 sq. mile area. Given the size and complexity of our system, the DWSAP report is a very large document and even a brief summary would be difficult to include in this Consumer Confidence report. However, two summary data tables are available on the City's website at www.fresno.gov. In the search box type Water Quality Report and you will automatically be routed to the linking page containing the reports.

The multipurpose goal of the DWSAP is to identify ways communities can protect the water supplies, manage their water resources, improve drinking water quality, inform their citizens of known contaminants, identify known activities and locations that can threaten their supply, and meet regulatory requirements.

**As an example, the following paragraph lists the contaminating activities and sources, which can affect Fresno's drinking water:** airports-maintenance/fueling areas, apartments and condominiums, automobile-body shops, automobile-gas stations, automobile-repair shops, boat services/repair/refinishing, chemical/petroleum

processing/storage, crops, irrigated, dry cleaners, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, golf courses, historic gas stations, historic waste dumps/landfills, home manufacturing, hospitals, housing-high density, junk/scrap/salvage yards, known contaminant plumes, landfills/dumps, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, medical/dental offices/clinics, military installations, motor pools, office buildings/complexes, parks, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, photo processing/printing, plastics/synthetics producers, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas, rental yards, schools, septic systems-high density, sewer collection systems, transportation corridors-railroads, underground storage tanks-confirmed leaking tanks, utility stations-maintenance areas, veterinary offices/clinics, wastewater treatment plants, wells-agriculture/irrigation, wells-water supply.

**More information is included in the summary, which identifies the affected well(s) and associated activities.**

What Happens In Fresno If A Well  
Exceeds EPA or DHS Standards?

If a well violates standards, it would be removed from service and an alternate water supply is provided. In the event a well exceeds standards but must stay in service, customers who receive water from that well would be directly notified by mail or by hand-delivered flyers.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contamin-inants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Monitoring

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Additional Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune

system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**NITRATE:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**ARSENIC:** While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Meter Implementation Plan		
Completion Date	Item	Comments
06/07	Secure installation contract	Begin implementation of consultant recommendations
12/07	Draft rate ordinance	Initial development of tiered rate structure
01/08	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
01/08	Initiate retrofit	Begin installation of meters on existing dwellings
12/08	Meter installation progress	29% (30,000 of approx. 105,000 units installed)
01/09	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
12/09	Meter installation progress	43% (45,000 units)
01/10	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
03/10	Impose new rate ordinance (fees based on metered use)	New rate structure applicable to currently metered customers. Rates to be effective as new meter installations occur.
12/10	Meter installation progress	62% (65,000 units)
01/11	Submit progress report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
12/11	Adopt new rate ordinance	81% (85,000 units)
01/12	Submit compliance report to Bureau	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
12/12	Meter installation progress	100% (105,000 units)
01/13	Submit completion report	Retrofit complete

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City of  
**FRESNO**

Department of Public Utilities  
1910 EAST UNIVERSITY • FRESNO, CA 93703-2988

A copy of this report is available on the Fresno City website.  
Go to [www.fresno.gov](http://www.fresno.gov) and type in keyword: Water Report.

A translation of this report in Spanish, Hmong and Vietnamese can be requested by calling 621-5365.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

*Daimtiawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog kaj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, lus yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas tatau txog nws.*

*Chị thì này thì quan trọng, xin nh ngườ i d ch cho quý v.*

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Water Quality  
Annual Report 2006



Conserving Means  
Water “In The Bank”

When it rains it snows. Unfortunately, this last year proved to be much drier than the average, leaving the Sierra snowpack approximately 24% of normal – the leanest in nearly two decades. As the snowpack melts, it supplies our valley with water. This valuable collection of surface water is secured through a contract with the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation as part of California's Central Valley Project (CVP).

Where Our Water Comes From

Some of our surface water is delivered directly to our customers and treated to drinking water standards at Fresno's 30 million gallon per day Surface Water Treatment Facility. Surface water is transported via Fresno Irrigation District canals and comes from Millerton and Pine Flat lakes located in the foothills east of Fresno. The rest of our surface water goes to a variety of ponding or flood control basins as part of an aggressive program to recharge our groundwater supply.

The second and primary source of our drinking water comes from the Fresno Sole Source Aquifer, also known as our groundwater supply. Currently, the City operates approximately 260 wells throughout Fresno that draw from this

aquifer, which regrettably has dropped nearly forty feet since the 1940's, lowering our reserve of water “in the bank.”

Without good rainfall and a healthy snowmelt, we become more dependent on our groundwater. To help maintain our groundwater level, it is essential that we learn to use less water and educate others about water conservation, while simultaneously, creating long-term water awareness. Now, more than ever, is the time to learn new ways to conserve and make adjustments in our lifestyle as water meters will soon be part of our daily lives. Once installed and fully operational, water meters will represent another move towards using water more wisely.

We must work together to conserve our water use, every day—in everything we do. Through conservation and education, we can be assured we're taking action to protect the quantity and quality of our water supply—an investment we'll continue to make for life.

WATERING SCHEDULE	
SPRING / SUMMER March 2 - November 30	WINTER December 1 - March 1
Tues / Thurs / Sat Odd Numbered Addresses (Ending in 1,3,5,7,9)	Saturday Odd Numbered Addresses (Ending in 1,3,5,7,9)
Wed / Fri / Sun Even Numbered Addresses (Ending in 0,2,4,6,8)	Sunday Even Numbered Addresses (Ending in 0,2,4,6,8)
WATERING TIMES 8 AM - 11 AM • 7 PM - 6 AM	WATERING TIMES ANYTIME ON YOUR DAY

NO  
WATERING  
MONDAYS



# Water Quality

The City of Fresno offers its customers high-quality water that meets state and federal standards. Even so, drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Contaminants that may be present in Source Water include:

- Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Tables 1-5: Primary Standards And Unregulated Contaminants

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2006. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data contained in this report, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

### Terms And Abbreviations

**n/a:** not applicable  
**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of light)  
**nd:** not detectable at testing limits  
**ng/L:** nanograms per liter or parts per trillion.  
**ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion  
**mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million  
**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**  
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):**  
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):**  
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):**  
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):**  
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):**  
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Treatment Technique:**  
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level:**  
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Table 1: PRIMARY STANDARDS AND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Chemical Table	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Fresno Average	Range of Detection's	MCL Violation	Last Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L) (1)	6	10	0.24	nd - 16	NO	2004	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ug/L)	6	(70)	0.30	nd - 4.7	NO	2006	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L) (2)	5	0.06	0.15	nd - 5.6	NO	2006	Discharge from factories, drycleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes (THM) (ug/L)	80	n/a	5.80	nd - 27	NO	2006	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	60	n/a	1.80	nd - 8.1	NO	2006	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L) (3)	5	0.8	0.25	nd - 5.8	NO	2006	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ng/L) (4)	200	1.7	44	nd - 230	NO	2006	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (ng/L)	50	(0)	0.3	nd - 47	NO	2006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (AL) (ug/L)	1000	0.6	2.18	nd - 150	NO	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment plants
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	50	0.004	1.810	nd - 7	NO	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) (mg/L)	1	(2)	0.008	nd- 0.15	NO	2005	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr) (ug/L)	50	(100)	0.060	nd - 11	NO	2005	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ug/L)	2000	1000	10	nd - 200	NO	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	45	45	21	0 - 44	NO	2006	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	n/a	3.56	.008 - 25.30	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	3	n/a	0.32	-0.82 - 4.1	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2	n/a	0.52	ND - 2.75	NO	1999	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	7.45	1.13 - 25.2	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants (ICR, UCMR & Misc)							
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	n/a		0.004	nd - < 0.8	n/a	2002	We are required by regulations to monitor for certain unregulated contaminants. This is helpful to the USEPA and CDHS for tracking the location of contaminants and whether there is a need for stricter regulations. Several contaminants indicate detected values with a "<" symbol meaning less than. There are two possible reasons for this. First, the Detection Limit for Reporting, DLR, has not been established by EPA or CDHS. Second, for various reasons, the analytical equipment is unable to quantify the value below the stated "less than" value but analysis indicates the contaminant is present. For either reason, the concentration cannot be quantified and the City must assume that a "Fresno Average" is not applicable for this report.
4,4-DDE	n/a		0.0	nod - < 0.8	n/a	2002	
Boron	n/a		0.0	nd - < 100	n/a	2002	
DCPA Diacid + Monoacid	n/a		0.969	nd - 4.7	n/a	2004	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	n/a		0.630	nd - 16	n/a	2006	
EPTC (EPTAM)	n/a		0.0	nd - < 1	n/a	2002	
Hexavalent Chromium	n/a		2.450	nd - 7.9	n/a	2002	
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	n/a		0.0	nd - < 5	n/a	2002	
Molinate (Ordram)	n/a		0.030	nd - 5.7	n/a	2002	
Nitrobenzene	n/a		0.0	nd - < 10	n/a	2002	
Perchlorate	n/a		0.0	nd - < 40	n/a	2002	
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (5)	n/a		0.025	nd - 0.14 *	n/a	2006	
Vanadium	n/a		19.800	3 - 50	n/a	2002	
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	n/a		1.11	nd - 6.4	n/a	2005	
Bromoform (THM)	n/a		0.01	nd - 1.2	n/a	2006	

(1) 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) A single well, Pump Station (PS) 201, last operated in 2004 and located near Cedar and Church, had detectable amounts of this contaminant in the raw water. During operations of this well there were several intermittent results in both the raw and treated water that produced results above the MCL. Special testing was conducted under the advisement of the State Health Dept. in order to determine the cause of these intermittent results. This testing failed to identify the cause and the City elected to remove the well from service. Some people who use water containing 1,1-DCE in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(2) Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) PS 251 located near Ashlan and Blackstone is monitored monthly for PCE and other contaminants. A single result of 5.6 ug/L was detected in early October. Additional follow up samples were inline with previous monthly levels and averaged 1.7 ug/L. We believe the 5.6 ug/L result to be an anomaly. Some people who use water containing PCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(3) Trichloroethylene (TCE) A single well site, PS 283 located near Fruit and Sierra is a treatment site for the removal of TCE. Effluent samples are normally collected once each month and become more frequent when detected values reach 50% and 75% of the MCL. In this case, a sample collected on October 4 had a result of 2.5 ug/L necessitating sample collections every two weeks. By the time we received the result from the laboratory and collected the next sample on November 1, the result was 5.8 ug/L, just over the MCL. Some people who use water containing TCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems or may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(4) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Two wells, PS 100-2 located at Peach and Church and PS 171-2 located near Dakota and Cornelia are monitored monthly because of elevated DBCP levels. The average of all results show these wells are under the MCL, however there are seven results at or above the MCL. Determination as to whether a well exceeds an MCL's for non-acute contaminants is based on an average for a specified period of time. Therefore a well may have several results above the MCL yet still meet drinking water standards. Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(5) Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) The USEPA periodically requires utilities to conduct monitoring of unregulated contaminants such as 1,2,3-TCP which was detected in 30 Fresno wells. The State of California has created a regulatory notification level of 0.005 ppb which is also the detection limit for reporting. At the request of DHS in 2004, we removed from service well site PS 63, located near McKinley and Chestnut, which exceeds 100 times the action level. The City continues annual monitoring of the affected wells.

Table 2: MICRO BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Over 220 bacteriological samples are collected every month in Fresno's distribution system. In addition, over 300 bacteriological samples are collected from wells and treatment sites.					
Contaminant	Highest No. of Detection's	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	4 of 245 or 1.6%	0	5%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	0	0	A routine sample is positive for E.coli and a repeat sample is positive for total, fecal or E.coli bacteria	0	Human or animal fecal waste

Table 3: LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper samples are collected from wells, the distribution system and from inside residences.						
Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L) (Sampled in 2006)	51	0.00	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L) (Sampled in 2006)	51	0.13	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 4: SECONDARY STANDARDS CONTAMINANTS LIST					
Secondary standards are based on aesthetic factors (taste, appearance and odor, etc.) and are not health related.					
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	Fresno Average	Range of Detection's	MCL Violation	Last Sampled
Aluminum (ug/L)	200	2.18	nd - 150	No	2005
Apparent Color (Unfiltered)	15	1.17	nd - 15	No	2005
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	500	8.65	2 - 56	No	2005
Iron (Fe) (ug/L)	300	13.73	nd - 420	Yes (5)	2005
Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)	50	0.10	nd - 20	No	2005
Odor (Threshold @ 60 C) (units)	3	1	2	No	2005
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	n/a	19.56	3 - 63	No	2005
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umho/cm+)	1600	298	95 - 800	No	2005
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	500	10.07	0 - 10	No	2005
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	220.56	97 - 480	No	2005
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	n/a	127.12	32 - 280	No	2005
Turbidity (Lab) (units)	5	0.29	0.10 - 6.8	Yes (6)	2005
Zinc (Zn) (mg/L)	5000	2.55	nd - 490	No	2005

(6) Two wells, PS 118 and PS 203 had elevated levels of iron exceeding the aesthetic standards. Previous and additional samples were non-detectable.

(7) A single well, PS 249 exceeded the aesthetic standard for turbidity. The well was operated for just a few minutes before the sample was collected. Occasionally, very short runtimes can contribute to higher turbidity results. The well only operated for three days in 2005 due to mechanical issues and a resample was not possible. Previous historical sample results from this site were well within standards.

Table 5: TURBIDITY IN NORTH EAST FRESNO RELATED TO SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS							
Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							
	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	0.099	n/a	6-Jun-06	n/a	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		Continuous	n/a	